Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park

Master Plan

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This Master Plan for Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park is submitted for your consideration and approval.

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PART I: SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

A. SUMMARY OF PLAN

Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park has natural resource values which provide an excellent opportunity to meet park recreation and tourism goals. The park provides camping and day use opportunities with a river and lake oriented setting in close proximity to Parksville, a popular tourist area on Vancouver Island.

Present summer use of the camping facilities is modest due to the wide variety of other superior recreation opportunities offered elsewhere in the area and the level of facility development in the park.

Provision of day use opportunities is an important component of the park as existing use demonstrates. The plan proposes developments focusing to increase the capacity, variety and quality of recreation opportunities within the park.

Several significant land acquisitions are proposed for the park which will provide the land base necessary for increasing recreational opportunities as well as protecting the visual quality of the park.

B. REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park is situated adjacent to Little Qualicum River and Cameron Lake, approximately 19 kilometres west of Parksville via Highway #4 (Figure 1)

Established on December 20, 1940 as a Class A Provincial Park because of the inherent natural and recreational attributes, the primary objectives for this park are to provide the travelling public with camping and day use opportunities as well as preservation of natural features.

There are several other Provincial Parks in the vicinity. For example, Rathtrevor Beach Provincial Park offers camping and day use opportunities including swimming, beachcombing, fishing and nature walks in a forested seaside setting. Englishman River Park offers similar opportunities in a forested river setting, while MacMillan Park offers fishing and viewing of the magnificent old growth forest stands in "Cathedral Grove".

location

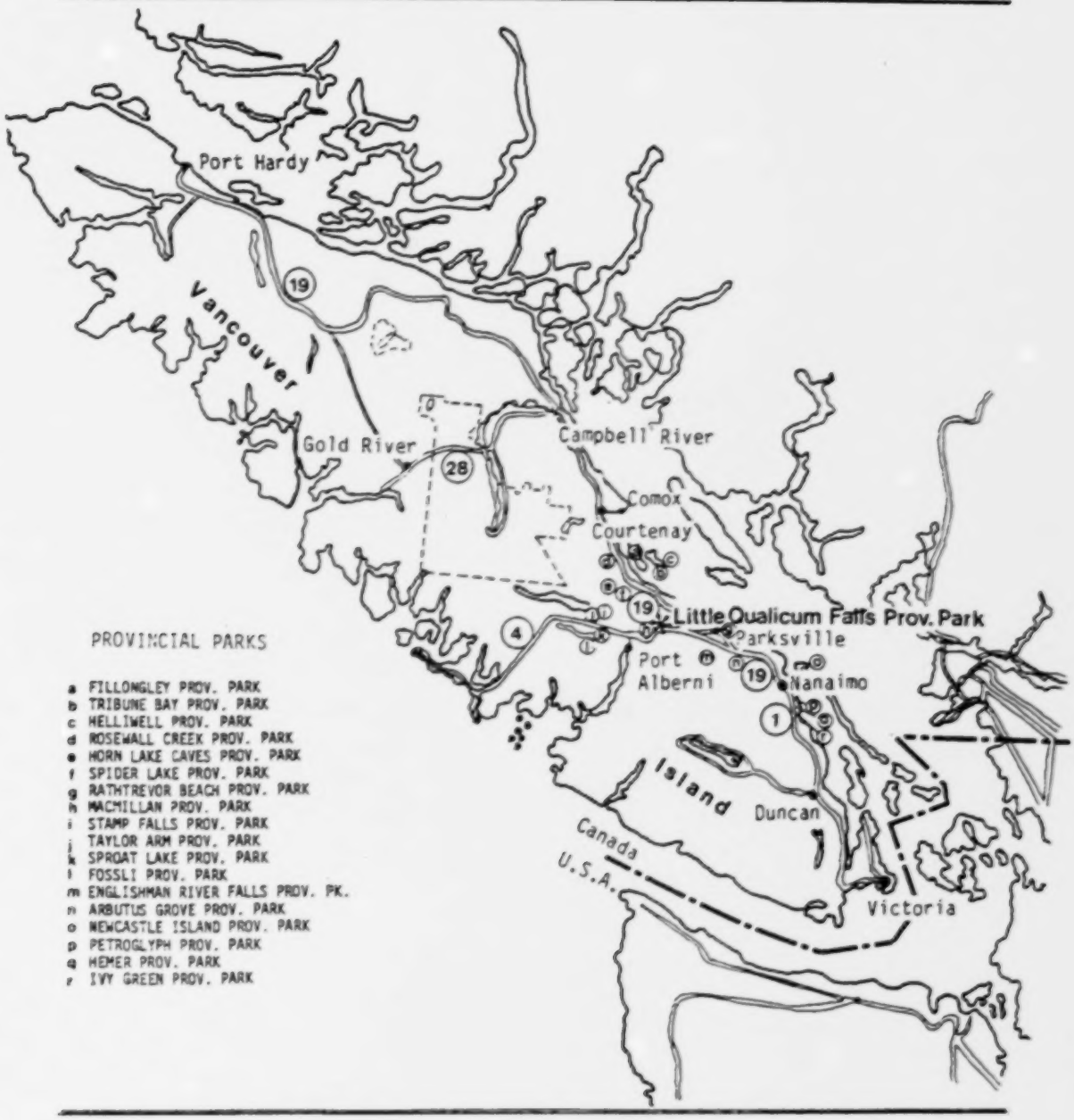


figure 1

C. RESOURCES

1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a) Natural Regions/Regional Landscapes

Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park lies within the Province's Coastal Lowlands Natural Region. It is partially representative of the Georgia Strait Lowlands and Islands regional landscape. This landscape is characterized by a combination of flat areas with prominant hills, and hilly, slightly higher elevation areas with rolling treed summits.

b) Climate

The climate of the Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park area is relatively mild year round. The principal climatic features are mild winters, cool to warm summers and moderate to high precipitation. The mean annual temperature is 9 to 11^0 Centigrade; the mean monthly temperature is greater than 10^0 Centigrade for five to seven months of the year and seldom goes below 0^0 Centigrade. The absolute minimum temperature is -25 to -13^0 Centigrade occuring in December to Janaury, the absolute maximum 33^0 to 41^0 Centigrade occuring in July to August. The number of frost free days is 224 to 354. The average annual precipitation is 657 to 1524 millimetres, of which 2.2 to 8.8% falls as snow.

c) Physiography

The bedrock of Little Qualicum Falls Park consists of folded and faulted volcanic and sedimentary rock chiefly Mesozoic in origin and relating to the Vancouver Island Insular Range.

The major portion of the park is located on moderately sloped ground consisting of an overburden of glacial deposits. Evidence of faulted bedrock is evident along Little Qualicum River in the existing day use area, creating picturesque falls in a canyon setting.

The soil landscape generally consists of humo-feric podzols, moderately well drained, dark reddish in colour, low pH values and moderate to high iron and aluminum content. Soil textures are predominately coarse to medium.

d) Hydrology

The major water systems of the Park are Cameron Lake and Little Qualicum River. Cameron Lake is approximately six kilometres in length and averages one kilometre in width. The lake is fed by the Cameron River. The maximum depth of the lake is approximately 43 metres with relatively shallow areas occuring at both the inlet and outlet. High water occurs between November and February with fluctuations in water levels of 2.5 to 3.0 metres. Cameron Lake drains east into Little Qualicum River. The river gradient is relatively flat until the inflow of Lockwood Creek, becoming increasingly steep as one approaches the series of falls adjacent to the existing campground and day use area. The series of waterfalls are a major attraction for visitors to the park.

e) Vegetation

The Park is situated in the Coastal Douglas fir biogeoclimatic zone. The major tree types found in the park include: Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*), Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Pacific Madrona (*Arbutus menziesii*), Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta*), Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*), Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*), and Big Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). Predominant understory plants include: Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Ocean Spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Oregon Grape (*Mahonia* spp.), Salmon Berry (*Ribes sanguineum*), Huckleberry (*Vaccinum parvifolium*), Twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*), and Western Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*). A particularly good variety of saprophitic and parasitic ground plants are also present.

f) Wildlife

i) Fish

Several species of trout inhabit Cameron Lake and Little Qualicum River including Brown Trout (*Salmo tnutta*), Cutthroat Trout (*S. clarkia*), and Steelhead and Rainbow Trout (*S. gaurdneri*). The fish resource provides significant recreational opportunities for fishermen frequenting the Park, primarily during the spring months. Fish stocking records for Cameron Lake and Little Qualicum River show considerable stocking efforts of the above mentioned trout species between 1933 and 1954. Rainbow Trout were liberated into Cameron Lake as late as 1968.

ii) Wildlife

The significant wildlife of Little Qualicum Falls Park are primarily birds and small mammals. In a report compiled by N.K. Dawe on the flora and fauna of the Qualicum National Wildlife Area at the estuary of the Little Qualicum River, 326 species of animals alone were identified indicating a considerable diversity.

Small mammals commonly found in the area include Wandering Shrew, Long-eared Bat, California Bat, American Red Squirrel, White Footed Mouse, and Beaver. Large mammals expected to range within the park include: American Black Bear, Cougar, Coast Deer, Wolves and Elk.

2. CULTURAL RESOURCES

a) Archaeological

There are no registered archaeological sites within Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park.

b) Historical

In 1936-37 the Forest Service established a depression era work camp in the park area employing 50 men drawn chiefly from the Prairies. Their task was to provide vehicular access from the Alberni Highway to the falls area. The access road, park amenities such as a picnic shelter, tables, fire pits, toilets, a bridge over the falls and foot trails were completed by 1939. The park was an immediate success, receiving glowing reports in local newspaper articles.

One remaining structure within the park has potential historic value. The structure consists of a small cedar log cabin constructed in the early 1940's. "Beau Cedre" as the cabin was named, was utilized by park patrollmen working in the park.

3. VISUAL RESOURCES

a) Visual Analysis Viewshed

Visual quality within the park, primarily as viewed when travelling west on Highway #4, largely comes from land outside present park boundaries. From a regional perspective the park is an incomplete visual unit. The whole unit encompases the height of land surrounding the park. Inclusion of land north of Cameron Lake into Little Qualicum Falls Park is presently being considered. The addition of this "visually sensitive" parcel of land would contribute significantly to conserving the visual quality within the viewshed as it is in open view across Cameron Lake from travellers and day use area users along Highway #4.

b) Visual Analysis Forests

The dominant visual experience encompasing the existing campground and day use area adjacent to Little Qualicum River and the treed areas within Beaumont and Cameron Lake day use areas is the canopied experience created by the overhead plane of the forest. The texture and colour of the coniferous forest defines a year round ceiling and creates a feeling of identity with the natural character of the forest.

c) Visual Analysis Viewpoints

Considerable resources for viewing occur within Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park.

(i) Several well defined viewpoints occur along the trail system adjacent to Little Qualicum River for viewing the network of falls. Considerable effort has been undertaken in providing viewing staging areas with safety railings.

ii) Belmont and Cameron Lake day use areas provide informal viewpoints for larger scale vistas of the lake edge and surrounding natural features.

4. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

SIGNIFICANCE TO PARK SYSTEM CONSERVATION GOALS

a) Representative Landscape

- Partially representative of the Georgia Strait Lowlands and Islands regional landscape.

b) Special Natural Features

- Series of scenic falls

SIGNIFICANCE TO PARK SYSTEM RECREATION GOALS

a) Camping

The park offers an attractive riverside camping environment with favourable climate and excellent vehicle access off Highway #4. Use patterns indicate the campground is underutilized at present. Potential for increasing camping use at the park exists through upgrading of facilities and expanding recreation opportunities associated with camping.

b) Day Use

Little Qualicum Falls Park is particularly well suited to day use activities offering river and lake oriented activities, however the park's potential for providing a greater variety of opportunities has not been utilized. The potential of existing day use areas has been limited by space restrictions for parking lot development along Highway #4 adjacent to Cameron Lake. This will likely change when the Ministry of Transportation and Highways realigns sections of the highway, thereby providing additional suitable land for development.

The park offers day use opportunities for both river and lake oriented recreation, including picnicking, swimming, sunbathing, wind surfing, nature appreciation, walking trails, and fishing. The park could also serve as the staging area for significant hiking opportunities.

c) Boating

Cameron Lake offers opportunities for boating, however the park does not provide launching facilities. Launching facilities are provided by Cameron Lake Resort at the east end of the lake. Present constraints to the provision of boat launch facilities within the park occur due to limited developable land for parking lot development. This is likely to change, however, when Highway #4 is realigned.

d) Winter

As an area of mild climate, there are no opportunities for snow or ice oriented recreation activities.

e) Wildland

Land area limitations exclude wildland opportunities.

f) Information and Education

Close proximity to Parksville, a popular tourist area and on the major cross island highway, makes the park an ideal location for dispersal of Provincial Parks information. Education programs would be limited to the natural region role of the park and its inherent natural attributes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCES TO PARK SYSTEM TOURISM GOALS

The combination of natural and recreational resources and the proximity of the park to the popular tourist centre of Parksville have made the park a valuable day use and overnight accommodation spot for the motoring tourist.

D. LAND TENURES, OCCUPANCY RIGHTS AND JURISDICTIONS

1. Leases and Use Permits:

   a) No. 951 Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada - for establishing a gravity station, 89-04-30.

   b) No. 454, B.C.F.P. - a road for hauling forest products, 83-06-30, Blk 415 - 66' RW

   c) No. 406, R.C.M.P. Powerline Right-of-way, 82-12-31, Blk 940, Width 50'.

   d) No. 404, Teleglobe Canada - for an underground transmission cable, Width 20', 92-11-01, Plan 1357 RW (0238001)

   e) No. 296, B.C.F.P. - for maintaining a logging road and transporting logs thereon. 87-10-01, Lot 17 - 12' Road with a 66' Right-of-way.

2. Fee Simple Lands: None

3. Other Tenures:

   a) Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company Right-of-way, Plan 971, width 100 feet, Highway 4, Plan DD57689N.

4. Trespasses: None

5. Mineral Claims: None

6. Statutory Jurisdictions:

   a) Hunting Regulations - the discharge of firearms is prohibited within the Park boundaries.

7. Major Additions, See Fig. 2 (for discussion):

   a) Plan 2023 Map Reserves 4-7.

   b) Portion of L92.

   c) Portion of Blk 359.

   d) Portion of Blk 526.

   e) Block 415.

   f) Portion of Blk 1374 (north side of Cameron Lake) to height of land.

land stat

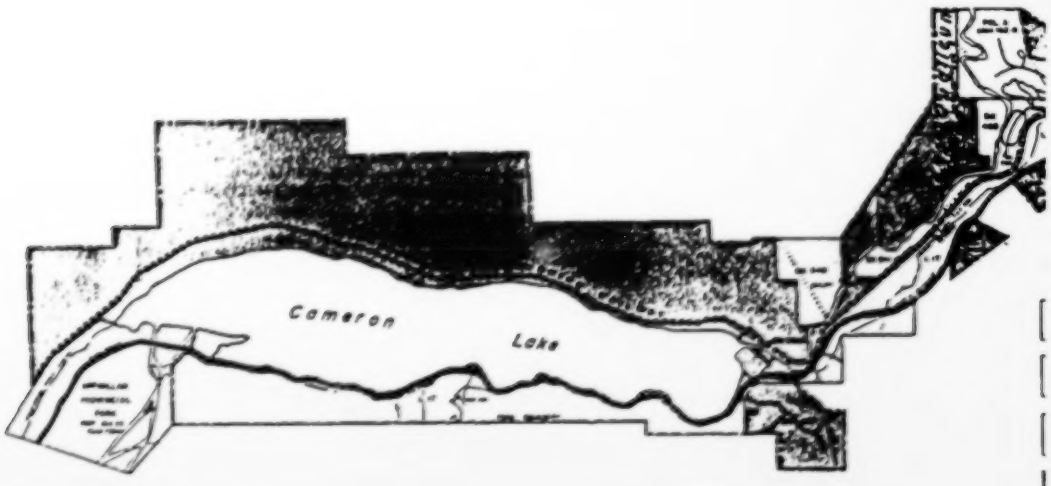


figure 2

E. EXISTING FACILITIES - See Fig. 3.

Little Qualicum Falls Campground and Day Use Area

- 91 campsites
- 17 type 1 picnic tables
- 2 fire rings
- 10 pit toilets, 8 flush toilets - campground
  2 pit toilets, 12 flush toilets - day use
- 3 picnic shelters
- pressure water system
- 2 parking lots - capacity 100 day use area
- hiking trails with bridges and lookouts, safety rails
- 37 park signs
- service yard.

Beaufort Day Use Area (Cameron Lake)

- 5 type 1 tables
- 2 pit toilets
- 1 day use parking lot - capacity 7
- developed beach area
- 3 park signs

Cameron Lake Day Use Area

- 9 type 1 picnic tables
- 4 pit toilets
- 1 day use parking lot - capacity 15
- developed beach area with safety bouys for swimming area
- 6 park signs

existing f

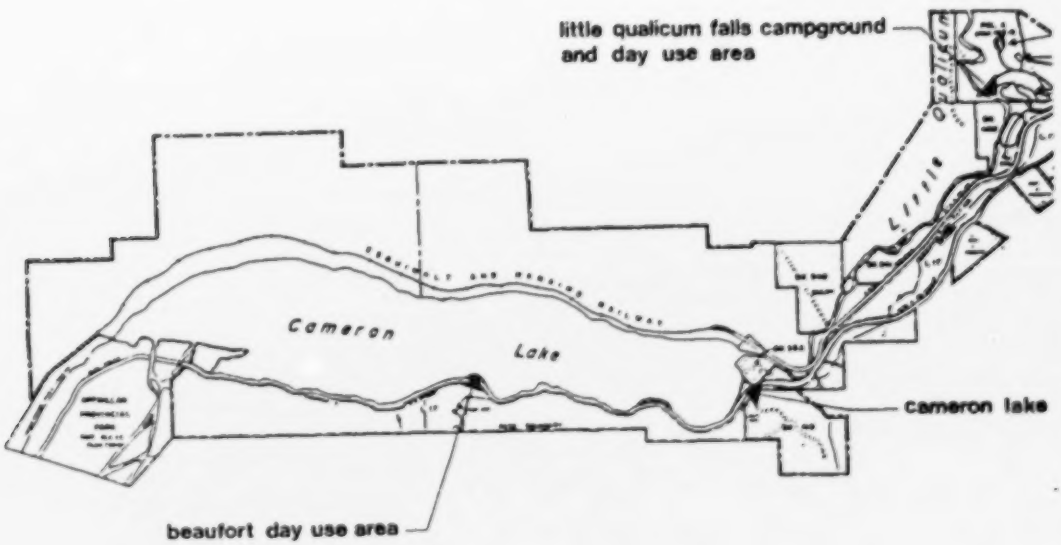


figure 3

F. MARKET ANALYSIS

1. EXISTING USE

a) Camping

Visitors to Little Qualicum Falls Park consist primarily of residents of British Columbia. Park data indicates that 80% of park visitors originate from within B.C., 10% from other Canadian provinces, and 10% from the United States. From within British Columbia the majority of visitors originate from the Greater Victoria area. Visitors from Greater Vancouver and nearby Vancouver Island communities make up the majority of remaining visitations. The main use season for park use is from May to September with peak use occuring during July and August. Average occupancy rates during July and August are 70% capacity. Average length of stay for visitors is under two nights indicating that the park is being used primarily as an overnight stopover spot for visitors going to the west coast of Vancouver Island or up/down island.

b) Day Use

The park is a popular day use destination area, receiving over 50,000 visitor parties during 1984. The majority of use occurs during the months of July and August, however significant visitation occurs during the off-season.

2. SUPPLY

The campground market area that the park serves covers the south-central portion of Vancouver Island from Duncan in the south, Tofino and Ucluelet to the west and Courtenay to the north. This portion of Vancouver Island is very popular with the camping oriented tourist as indicated by the quantity of camping opportunities offered by both the private and public sector. The private sector shows a particularly competitive market with 2,969 sites offered in this area alone (81% of the market). Provincial and national parks offer a total of 574 formal sites (19% of the market). The Ministry of Forests also offer many informal camping spots in the study area which receive significant use. A summary of the supply is provided in chart form in Appendix III.

3. DEMAND

There is very little information available to assess specific demand for outdoor recreation, however some evidence of general demand can be assumed based on park use attendance, private campground operations and highway traffic volumes.

Park use attendance figures provide a measure of demand based on consumption of service. From the attendance figures for provincial parks in the market area, it is evident that the facilities are being used extensively especially during the months of July and August. This is also the case at nearby Pacific Rim National Park where overflow camping is utilized during the peak of the season.

The significant quantity of private campgrounds in the market area indicates that a viable competitive market exists. Discussions with several proprietors of private camping facilities revealed similar trends observed with provincial parks. In general the majority of use occurs during July and August with moderately high rates of occupancy, however as with many provincial parks since the early 1980's there has been a downward trend in consumption indicating reduced demand.

While camping has shown a downward trend in consumption over the past five years, day use attendance at Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park has shown a gradual increase (see Appendix II).

Long range forecasts for highway use have potential ramifications related to an increase in future park use, the Ministry of Highways predicts traffic volume increases of 3.5% annually.

4. IMPLICATIONS

An upward swing in demand for camping opportunities over the long term is likely to occur due to population and highway use increases, however present use levels do not warrant any expansion of camping opportunities at this time. Emphasis should be placed on increasing the variety and quality of recreation opportunities and facilities associated with camping to enhance the camping experience. Enhancing the camping experience at Little Qualicum Falls Park may significantly alter existing use patterns and result in the need for expansion at a future date.

Day use has shown a steady increase over the past few years. Emphasis should be placed on upgrading existing day use facilities and increasing the variety of recreational opportunities as demand warrants it.

G. PLANNING ISSUES

1. LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY AND TOURISM NEEDS IN THE PARKSVILLE AREA.

The Parksville area is a major tourist area for south-central Vancouver Island. Most recreation opportunities offered by the private sector focus on ocean oriented activities. Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park offers recreational opportunities in a river and lake setting, thereby increasing the diversity of total opportunities for the touring public and the local community. Further development as demand warrants it, and facility upgrading could compliment tourism and community needs in the region.

2. TYPE AND LOCATION OF PARK DEVELOPMENT ALONG CAMERON LAKE

Park use figures indicate that day use at Little Qualicum Falls Park is on the increase. Use patterns at Cameron Lake day use area and Beaufort day use area reveal that there is a shortage of parking. Park visitors frequently utilize highway shoulders for parking at peak use periods. At present, parking expansion is limited by a lack of developable land. This situation may change when the Ministry of Transportation and Highways implement highway improvement along Cameron Lake. The highway relocation scheme indicates that land suitable for parking lot expansion will become available.

3. EVALUATION OF ADJACENT CROWN PROVINCIAL LANDS FOR PROVINCIAL PARK PURPOSES/REVIEW OF PARK BOUNDARIES FOR POSSIBLE ADDITIONS.

i) Plan 2023 Map Reserves #4 to #7

Map reserves hold moderate potential for recreational opportunities. The purpose of acquiring land at this time would be to provide a buffer zone adjacent to the highway corridor to help preserve the visual quality of the park.

ii) Portion of L92, Newcastle District, S.W. Corner Between the B.C. Hydro Power Line Right-of-Way and Little Qualicum Falls

This proposed addition is entirely within the Vancouver Island plantation forest and is under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forests. The area includes a wetland environment not represented in the park and the area would provide a buffer zone between a developed part of the park and impact from future logging operations.

iii) Portion of Block 359 Newcastle District

The proposed addition would include a two hundred metre wide strip adjacent to the northwest edge of the park boundary. Portions of this parcel have been recently logged. Trails within Little Qualicum Falls approach the park boundary at this location so acquisition would provide a buffer area to protect the visual quality of the park.

iv) Portion of Block 526 Cameron District

The proposed addition would include land adjacent to Little Qualicum River to the height of land. Acquisition of this parcel would provide a buffer zone to future logging and help preserve the river corridor natural environment.

v) Portion of Block 1374, North Side of Cameron Lake to Height of Land

The block is bounded on the east and south by Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park and to the southwest by MacMillan Provincial Park. At the shoreline there are roughly 18 recreation leases which have existing cabins and untenured improvements. The location of the cabins makes them subject to natural hazards such as falling rock and flooding. Leases for these recreation lots are presently administered by Lands Branch. Acquisition of this parcel would secure two functions: provide a scenic backdrop to Cameron Lake and Cathedral Grove and secondly provide the last link for trail development between Little Qualicum Falls Park camping and day use area and Cameron Lake day use area. Lands Branch would retain jurisdiction over the existing recreation lots and leases until they are phased out.

vi) Block 415 Cameron District

This proposed addition is presently being utilized by hikers as a staging area for the Mt. Arrowsmith Trail. Present development is minimal consisting of an existing logging road with a trail marker off Highway #4. Acquisition of this parcel would provide a buffer zone against future logging as well as providing a formal staging area for the Mt. Arrowsmith Trail.

PART II: THE PLAN

A. PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES

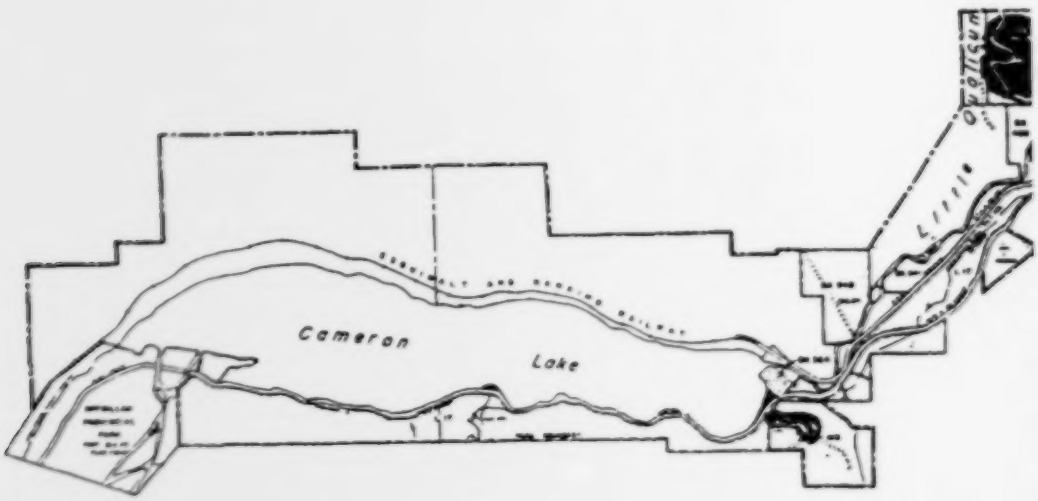
The general purpose of Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park is to provide camping and day use opportunities to the travelling public and preserve the falls along the Qualicum River.

The specific objectives related to these broad goals are as follows:

- to provide 8,000 camping opportunities annually by upgrading and increasing facilities in the campground;
- to provide 60,000 day use opportunities annually by upgrading and increasing day use opportunities at Little Qualicum Falls and the Cameron Lake Sites; providing trail access between Little Qualicum Falls campground and day use areas to Cameron Lake day use area; and providing a trailhead facility for the Mt. Arrowsmith Trail.
- to preserve and present Little Qualicum Falls as a special natural feature.

B. ZONING

Little Qualicum Falls Park will be managed as two zones, a development zone and a natural environment zone, with a service subzone (see Figure 4).



figure

The development zone includes all areas of the park presently developed for camping and day use opportunities. Several areas not presently developed but proposed for future aquisition and development are included in this zone, namely the beach area on Cameron Lake situated between Beaufort day use area and Cameron day use area, and the proposed Mt. Arrowsmith Trailhead location. The purpose of the development zone is to provide a variety of facility oriented recreational opportunities oriented toward maintaining high quality recreation experience.

The natural environment zone includes the remaining areas adjacent to park development and the highway/river visual corridor. The purpose of the natural environment zone is to ensure that management actions will maintain or restore, if required, the natural environment setting of the park.

The service sub-zone identifies the area where park operations will be based.

C. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The park's future development will be oriented to increasing day use and camping visitations by diversifying recreation opportunites, improving services and expanding public information. The park has the resource capability to attract high use, provided facilities are developed and managed for such use. In consideration of the objectives for the park, the following development and facility upgrading is proposed (see Figure 5).

a) Existing Campground and Day Use Area Adjacent to Little Qualicum River

Development proposed within the existing campground includes two six-unit toilet/shower buildings, an adventure playground and an amphitheatre for interpretive program presentations. Development of the day use area would include upgrading of the trail surfaces and safety railings around the falls, rehabilitation of disturbed landscape adjacent to the trails and provision of a self-guiding interpretive program on the trail around the falls. A self-guiding interpretive trail is proposed on portion of Lot 92 connecting with the existing day use parking.

b) Cameron Lake Day-Use Area (as highway relocation permits)

At the Cameron Lake day use area the development required, includes increasing the capacity of parking to 25 vehicles, providing two additional sets of pit toilets, and three type 1 picnic tables. The trails are to be upgraded and the beachfront improved through removal of hazard trees and selective clearing.

c) Beaufort Day Use Area (as highway relocation permits)

This area requires an increase in parking capacity to 20 vehicles, one additional set of pit toilets, upgraded trails to use areas, and improvements to the beachfront through removal of hazard trees and selective clearing.

d) New Day Use Area on Cameron Lake Between Cameron Lake Day Use and Beaufort Day Use Area (as highway relocation permits)

The new day use area requires a 15 vehicle capacity parking lot with picnic, information and sanitary facilities. The beachfrontage also requires upgrading through removal of hazard trees and selective clearing.

e) A new trail is proposed between Little Qualicum Falls Campground and Cameron Lake Day Use Area

f) Mt. Arrowsmith Trailhead Parking and Information
Provide a 10 vehicle parking area complete with information and sanitary facilities.

D. MANAGEMENT POLICIES

1. RESOURCES

a) Land

- The land will be managed in accordance to the zoning proposed for the park. Development areas will be managed for intense levels of recreation use. All manmade surface materials will be maintained and improved as required. The remaining natural areas will be retained as much as possible.

b) Water

- Safety railings will be upgraded and monitored to minimize hazard at falls area.

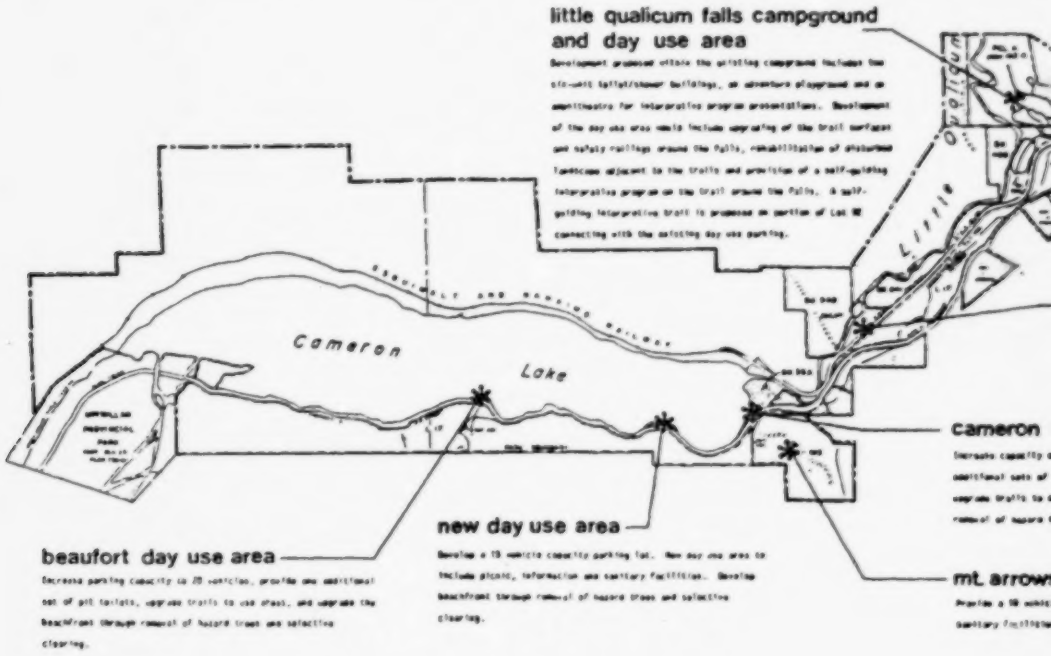

little qualicum falls campground
and day use area
Cameron
Lake
cameron
beaufort day use area
new day use area
mt. arrow

figure 5

c) Vegetation

- Trees will be monitored on a continual basis for any hazards that may affect public safety and corrective action taken as required.
- Only native species of plant material will be used in re-vegetation works.
- A fire management plan will be prepared.
- Major insect and disease infestations will be dealt with as per Division policies.

d) Wildlife

- The "No Hunting" policy will continue.
- Existing wildlife species habitat will be retained at present levels as much as possible.
- Ensure Fish and Wildlife Branch continue stocking Cameron Lake with rainbow trout on an annual basis.

e) Visual

- The visual quality of the park will be maintained with emphasis on the following areas:
  - the visual quality in day use areas will be upgraded
  - existing and proposed "buffer areas" will be maintained to protect visual quality of park.

2. PUBLIC USES

a) Recreation

- The following generalized recreation opportunities will be encouraged: camping; picnicking, fishing, beach activities, swimming, hiking, nature appreciation.

b) Education

- Public education programs shall emphasize the park's natural region role and its inherent natural attributes.

c) Special and Other Uses

- Existing park use permits will be reviewed prior to expiration to evaluate possible conflicts with park use.

E. MARKETING AND INFORMATION PROGRAM

The current marketing and information strategy for Little Qualicum Falls Park is to promote camping and day use opportunities through the standard provincial parks map, park brochure and staff referral. Further promotion of the park should occur as facilities and recreation opportunities are expanded and upgraded. Promotion should occur through updated park brochures, updated information on information shelters within the park, and regional recreation opportunity information presented in nearby provincial parks. Major facility upgrading and new recreation opportunities should be acknowledged through news releases.

F. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In order to facilitate proper development of the park, this plan recommends the following phases.

Phase I

1. Upgrade existing day use area and campground adjacent to Little Qualicum River.

2. Trail construction between Little Qualicum Falls Campground and Cameron Lake day use area.

Phase II

1. Expand facilities at Cameron Lake day use area, Beaufort day use area and develop a new day use area between the existing day use areas.

2. Mt. Arrowsmith Trailhead parking and information.

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APPENDIX I: CAMPGROUND ATTENDANCE AT LITTLE QUALICUM FALLS, 1973-1984

Year	Party Nights
1984	6770
1983	7275
1982	8436
1981	8277
1980	7688
1979	8237
1978	6479
1977	6285
1976	4836
1975	6345
1974	7317
1973	7201

APPENDIX II: DAY USE ATTENDANCE AT LITTLE QUALICUM FALLS, 1980-1984

Year	Party Days
1984	52,246
1983	52,055
1982	48,485
1981	60,386
1980	43,575

PROVINCIAL PARKS	Vehicle Camping	Walk in Camping	Picknicking	Sani Station	Swimming	Fishing	Boat Launch	Trails
Strathcona	161	•	•		•	•	•	•
Gold River	0					•		
Schoen Lake	70				•	•	•	•
Morton Lake	24		•		•	•	•	•
Loveland Bay R.A.	0					•		
Elk Falls	121		•	•	•	•		•
Miracle Beach	185		•		•	•		
Rebecca Spit M.	0		•		•	•	•	•
Swelt Bay	23		•		•	•		
TOTAL	524							
MINISTRY OF FORESTS (32 recreation sites)	97	•	•		•	•	•	•
MUNICIPAL PARKS IN CAMPBELL RIVER AREA OFFERING DAY USE OPPORTUNITIES								
McIvor Lake Park			•		•	•	•	•
Nunns Creek Park			•					
Pinecrest Park								•
Willow Point Park			•					•
Foreshore Park			•					•
Rotary Beach Park			•		•	•		
Sequoia Park			•		•	•		
PRIVATE CAMPING/RV FACILITIES								
Seaview Tent and Trailer Park	62			•				
King Coho Resort and Marina	45				•	•	•	
Bates Beach RV Park	32				•	•	•	
Miracle Beach Resort	83			•	•	•	•	
Pacific Playground	210			•	•	•	•	
Saratoga Beach Retreat	22				•	•		
Sea-Esta Campground	20		•		•	•	•	
Dick and Di's Trailer and Camprounds	20				•	•		
Salmon Point Resort	150				•	•	•	
Rod and Reel Resort	8				•	•	•	
Shelter Bay Resort	50					•	•	
Ferndale R.V. Park	52					•	•	
Thunderbird Campground	50			•				
Silver King Trailer Park	70					•	•	
Friendship Inn R.V. Park	32							
Roberts Lake Resort	6				•	•	•	
Heriot Bay Inn	60					•	•	
We-Wai-Kai Campground	140			•	•	•	•	•
Strathcona Park Lodge	12				•	•		•
White River Court Campground	14							
Fisherboy Trailer Pk.	50			•	•	•		
Salmon River R.V. Pk.	35					•		
TOTAL	1223							